

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1896.

NUMBER 29

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Successors to W. R. CASSELLS & Co.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 10

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Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Nine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature breezy and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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Reserve fund £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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Capital £3,000,000

Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent : P. E. Travassoz.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055.

2, Rua 1ª de Março.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 3, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCKYLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCICA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OULS, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lonia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General. Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Matos will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 66, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED.

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEB KINSOLVING, Caixa 47.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

The third dance of the season will be held on the 18th July 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Whentley.

Rio 4th July 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Post Office). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. F. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Crown House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. m. a. m. Fabrica Carões, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MEILO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES R. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Serado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Ekenlohr, German Physician. Office 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: W. J. LUNAN, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A ministerial crisis was reported from Lima last week.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says that the final count will give the presidential election to Dr. Errazuriz.

—Further telegrams from Ecuador state that the revolutionists have been defeated in every conflict, and are now nearly subdued.

—A serious labor crisis seems to have arisen at Iquique, where a large number of laborers are without employment and are suffering for the necessities of life. The difficulty appears to be local in character.

—A Lima telegram of the 12th announces the discovery of a great conspiracy among the friends of Gen. Cáceres, which was for the overthrow of Pirola next month. Naturally a great many arrests have followed.

—A Guayaquil telegram published here yesterday morning says that the *montoneros* have defeated General Altamir in a big battle. This implies that the revolutionists are not in quite so desperate a condition as previous telegrams have indicated.

—In reply to a communication from Col. Seminario that the people of Loreto will not resist the national expeditions, President Pirola has sent instructions for him to surrender the government of that department to the Peruvian consul at Pará, Sr. Larramaga.

—President Pirola is now falsely reporting that the Loreto insurgents are making their submission. It has been known from the outset that the revolution was not against his government, but against the people and in favor of local government, or autonomy. Pirola has sent off three separate expeditions to quell the insurrection, however, before inquiring into its character, and now he finds it necessary to cover his blunder under a misrepresentation.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says that the report is confirmed that a treaty between Chile and Peru has been approved, by which Chile surrenders to Peru the provinces of Arica and Tacna and renounces the indemnity of ten millions of pesos. It is provided, however, that Peru shall cede to Chile that territory of the province of Arica which lies between the port of Yca and the southern boundary of Tarapacá, which territory will be ceded to Bolivia as an outlet to the Pacific.

—How admirably Peru governs her distant provinces may be appreciated from a statement published in *El Independiente*, of Iquitos, on 11th April last, that "the corresponding office in the postoffice at Lima, Truxillo, Pucallpa, Chachapoyas, San Pedro, Cajamarca, Cuzco and Moquegua in the month of May, 1895, only arrived at Iquitos on the 9th April, 1896!" If the Peruvian government has so little interest in its Amazon provinces as to retain their mails in this manner, then it would be best to let them manage their own affairs. They certainly can do no worse than the Lima government is doing for them.**THE GIRARD ESTATE FUNDS.**

The annual statement of the condition of the funds of the Girard estate for 1895 shows the same flourishing condition of affairs that the people have become accustomed to witness under the able management of the estate of the great philanthropist. The total invested capital in the residuary fund for the maintenance and extension of the college, which is now educating 1,544 pupils, is \$14,021,828, which includes the college buildings and grounds, city real estate, real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, Penn., city loans, and bonds and mortgages. The value of all these is approximated either by estimate or assessment. The cash receipts for the year amounted to \$1,588,745 from rents and royalties, and the expenditures were \$1,577,268.64, of which \$513,457.37 was for the maintenance of the college, and there was a cash balance on hand on Dec. 31, 1895, of \$38,096.44. The income of this great estate, as our readers well know, is devoted to the education of orphans.

COFFEE IN INDIA.

An official document says that at the end of the year 1894 there were 289,080 acres of land under coffee in India, all of it, with the exception of 10,746 acres in Burma, being in southern India.

The following figures show the average of the production and exports of India coffee for the five years ending 1894-5: production, 34,444,087 lbs.; exports, 31,595,514 lbs.; left in India, 2,848,573 lbs. Foreign coffee: imports, 1,820,426 lbs.; re-exports, 585,245 lbs.; left in India, 1,235,181 lbs. It appears, therefore, that nearly 92 per cent. of the production is exported, and that of the coffee consumed in India foreign coffee represents less than half the quantity of Indian coffee. The rate of consumption is little more than half that of tea, amounting to only 0.014 lbs. per head of the population. It is said to be rather freely drunk by the native population in southern India, but it is certainly not so in northern India. There is no trustworthy or complete record of the prices in India of Indian coffee, and it appears that there are no materials for the preparation of a record of prices, and that the prices in fact depend upon and follow the fluctuations of prices in London of Ceylon plantation coffee, the price of Indian coffee being about 5 per cent. less than the price of Ceylon coffee. Ten years, from 1879 to 1888, of depressed prices combined with the heavy weight, bitter and the local disease, greatly discouraged coffee planting in India and in Ceylon, and the prospects of the industry seemed so gloomy that both in Ceylon and India much coffee land was placed under tea. In 1889, however, there was a sharp rise in prices, and the level has ranged high since that year under the operation of speculative corners, political troubles in Brazil, and the main supplies of the world are derived from other circumstances. The maintenance of prices at their comparatively high level has given to the Indian coffee planter a stimulus and an encouragement which were greatly needed.

RUSSIA has recently launched a war ship at Cronstadt, about which some mystery seems to be maintained. It is reported that this vessel, named *Russaja*, has a displacement of 12,105 tons, 17,000 horse power and a speed of fifteen knots. These figures are not entirely official, for the Russian authorities neither affirm nor deny them. But rumor has it that the real speed of the vessel is twenty-five knots, that she will be armed with guns of novel design and remarkable power, and that she has other and wonderful advantages that will make her the most formidable and greatest war vessel afloat. Secrecy is a great incentive of the imagination and the new Russian vessel may do even more wonderful things than is suggested. But then wonderful vessels have come out of Russia before and have deprived of the place of strange but useless things. Considering the resources of the Russian navy yards, and the really wonderful things done lately in England and American ship-building yards, the true account of this great Russian vessel may be waited for without much fear that she will surpass so greatly what has already been done by more western builders.—*New York Maritime Register*.It is often urged as reason against any great increase of our export trade with the America's and West Indies the lack of sufficient transport facilities. This reason is not founded on fact. There are really an abundance of steamer lines sailing regularly between this port alone and South and Central America and the West Indies. It is true that with some exceptions these steamers all sail under foreign flags, but the number owned by American capital is far larger than is generally supposed. Some other reason than the lack of shipping facilities will, therefore, have to be given to account for the continued prevalence of the monopoly in South American trade. United States consuls have pointed out several good reasons so often that by this time our manufacturers and merchants ought to gain something from them, but there is not yet much evidence showing any lesson has been learned. We need the South American markets badly enough, but we can never expect to secure them until we deliver our goods in the manner and upon the conditions asked by the consumer. If these requirements are complied with, transport facilities enough will be forthcoming. And the more demand there is for them the more likely will be the chance for American steamers to supply them.—*New York Maritime Register*.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
 and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BURNOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in
 Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neuhoff & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
 spondents.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boetiger-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAW ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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STATE OF AMAZONAS.**GENERAL REMARKS.**

The state of Amazonas covers an area of
 about 1,897,020 kiloms. A great part of
 the land is flat; low and swampy in some
 localities, high and rocky in others.

The climate, which is hot and damp in
 the low swampy lands through which flow
 the rivers Branco, Negro, Japurá, and Ma-
 deira, is dry and healthy in the highlands
 and in the western part of the state. The
 temperature in the shade ranges from 80
 to 91 degrees in the hot season, but the
 heat is moderated by the great forests, by
 the river floods, and the rainfall from De-
 cember to June, and by the strong summer
 winds.

Amazonas has the reputation of being
 extremely unhealthy, but probably the re-
 ports in this connection are much exagger-
 ated. Malaria fevers prevail in the low
 swampy lands bordering certain rivers, par-
 ticularly at the commencement of the flood
 and reflux of the Amazonas and its tribu-
 taries, but no other form of endemic disease
 exists.

The rate of mortality in the city of Ma-
 naus, during the year ended May 31, 1894,
 was 25 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The population of the state is estimated
 at about 300,000.

Manaus, the capital, is situated on a
 slight eminence on the left bank of the Rio
 Negro, about 18 kiloms. above the con-
 fluence of that river and the Amazonas, and
 has about 20,000 inhabitants. The residents
 in the district of the city number about
 50,000.

There are no railways in the state, but
 means of communication are provided by
 the numerous important rivers.

Local traffic is conducted mainly by an
 English company, the Amazon Steam Nav-
 igation Company, Limited, whose vessels,
 subsidised by both the state and federal
 governments, navigate all the principal
 rivers of Amazonas and Pará, and connect
 these states with Perú and Bolivia. Com-
 munication with Rio de Janeiro is effected
 partly through foreign vessels, but chiefly
 through a Brazilian steamship company
 which also enjoys a subsidy from the state
 government. Subsidies are also paid to the
 following steamship lines:—The Red Cross
 Line from Manaus to Liverpool, and the
 Bioth Steamship Company from Manaus
 to New York.

The chief productions of the state are
 indiarubber, cocoa, anil, vanilla, aromatic
 and medicinal fruits and plants, cloves,
 Brazil-nuts, hides, capivi, piassava, sassa-
 parilla, and a great variety of excellent
 woods.

Great strides have been made in social
 and commercial advancement during the
 last few years, but in many districts the
 administrative organisation is still in a very
 primitive stage. The force provided for
 public security is inadequate, and, immu-
 nity from punishment being thus easily
 secured, crimes of a serious nature are of
 frequent occurrence, particularly in the rub-
 ber-producing districts far removed from
 the capital.

Numbers of Indians in an uncivilised
 condition still exist. One numerous and
 dangerous tribe, the Japerys, has its
 quarters on the Rio Negro, within 33 lea-
 gues of the capital and on the same side of
 the river. Travellers are attacked and mur-
 dered by them with all the horrors charac-
 teristic of savage practices, and they are
 accustomed to make frequent raids on the
 neighbouring towns, thus driving away set-
 tlers from a large and fertile zone of the
 country. They have been especially trou-
 blesome since October last, when a small
 detachment of troops, which had been sta-
 tioned in their neighbourhood, was with-
 drawn.

Notwithstanding these facts, however,
 Amazonas is one of the divisions of Brazil
 which has made most noteworthy progress
 since the proclamation of the republic, and
 the decentralisation of government from
 the capital of the union, thus conferring on
 the administrative bodies of the respective
 states a desirable degree of control over
 their own affairs. During the administra-
 tion of the governor, who entered office in
 1891, many material improvements have
 been effected in all parts of the state, an
 expenditure of 13,414,000 milreis (about
 671,000£) having been incurred in their
 achievement. Various roads of communi-

—Taken from a Report to the Foreign Office on "The
 Production, Commerce and Fisheries of the States of Ama-
 zonas and Pará," by Mr. Russell, of H. B. M.'s Legation in
 Rio de Janeiro.

cation have been opened up, others are
 under survey, and some actually in con-
 struction.

The degree of progress accomplished in
 the capital is especially remarkable, being
 signalled by the erection of substantial
 bridges, schools, hospitals, law courts,
 wharves, and waterworks, and the opening
 of public gardens, and other undertakings
 of civic interest.

Above all, particular mention must be
 made of the completion of the telegraph
 line connecting Manaus with Belém (an
 English enterprise), by virtue of which the
 state of Amazonas has, since February 10
 last, enjoyed the inestimable advantage of
 this means of intercourse with the rest of
 the world. The position of Manaus as a
 commercial centre thus becomes greatly
 more independent, and the extent to which
 the line has been utilised since its installa-
 tion shows how greatly it was needed. Its
 inauguration should, indeed, be the pre-
 cursor of an era of rapid and exceptional
 development in this part of the Brazilian
 territory.

AGRICULTURE AND PASTURAGE.

The soil of Amazonas possesses every
 element for the successful pursuit of pastoral
 and agricultural enterprise, but such labour
 as may be available is attracted to engage
 in the extraction of indiarubber, owing to
 the greater ease and lucrativeness of this
 industry.

The raising of food-stuffs and cattle being
 thus neglected the supplies are very inade-
 quate and the prices of all the necessaries
 of life extremely high.

This want of hands for labour is natu-
 rally a serious difficulty in the way of the
 satisfactory development of the great re-
 sources of the state.

It has been found that the climate of
 Amazonas will not admit of Europeans
 being employed in agricultural labour, and
 the government have, therefore, in con-
 templation the introduction of Chinese im-
 migration.

SHIPPING.

During the year 1894 the rivers of Ama-
 zonas were navigated by 321 steamers sail-
 ing under the Brazilian flag (many of them,
 however, owned by English capital). These
 vessels conducted a great part of the local
 and coast traffic, while the trade with the
 United States and Liverpool was carried by
 26 British steamers.

There is doubtless a good opening for
 enterprise in perfecting and extending the
 steamer accommodation for local require-
 ments, which, at present, is quite inad-
 equate.

EXPORTS.

During the first 6 months of 1895 Ama-
 zonas exported 5,257,089 kilogs. of india-
 rubber from various districts, including 481,-
 557 kilogs. from the Brazilian side of the
 River Javary (boundary line of Peru). Ship-
 ment was effected thus: 2,914,628 kilogs.
 by river steamers and 2,342,461 kilogs. direct
 to foreign ports by ocean steamers.

During the same period the neighbouring
 republics shipped in transit *via* Amazonas,
 1,498,106 kilogs. of rubber, valued at 7,299,-
 239 milreis (at 100£ per milreis equal 304,-
 134£), being 893,448 kilogs. by river steamers
 and 604,658 kilogs. by ocean steamers.

In the same months of 1894 the untaxed
 exports from the same origin consisted of
 1,925,244 kilogs. of rubber, of a declared
 value of 8,346,517 milreis (or at the ex-
 change of 100£ per milreis equal 347,770£),
 being 1,272,072 kilogs. valued at 5,597,552
 milreis (229,480£), by river steamers, and
 653,172 kilogs. valued at 2,838,965 milreis
 (118,290£) by ocean steamers.

The subjoined Table A furnishes an ab-
 stract of the quantities and official values of
 the various articles composing the exports
 from Amazonas during the period from
 1889 to 1894, while Table B contains
 similar particulars relating specifically to the
 year 1894. It will be noticed that the total
 value of exports during that year is return-
 ed at 43,221,340\$177 reis (or at 100£ per
 milreis equal 1,800,890£), while the duties
 levied amounted to 7,688,983\$819 reis
 (320,374£).

IMPORTS.

It is to be regretted that, as regards im-
 ports, there are at present no available
 statistics from which details as to their
 nature, origin, values, &c., can be ex-
 tracted.

Reference, however, to the annexed Ta-
 bles C and D will show, that the revenue
 derived from taxes connected with this
 branch of commerce continues steadily to
 increase, from which fact an inference fav-

orable to the progressive development of this trade may be drawn

The revenue of the state for the year 1892 amounted to the small sum of 18,767,889 reis (2,000/4). Table F gives the revenue returns for the years 1884-95, showing that there has been a constant annual increase since 1890, and that for the year 1894 the sum attained was 9,851,497,843 reis (or on the basis of 100 milreis equal 410,480/4).

Details of the revenue for 1895 have not yet been made public, but the governor declared in his speech, at the opening of Congress on the 1st instant, that on the previous day February 29, 1896, the state treasury had in hand a cash balance of 2,778,000 milreis (or at the present exchange of 90 milreis equal 104,175/4), subject to no liability whatever, the state being out of debt, and that during the 8 months already elapsed of the fiscal year 1895-96 the receipts of the state treasury amounted to more than 8,900,000 milreis (333,750/4), exceeding by about 600,000 milreis (22,500/4) the total revenue which had been estimated for the entire year.

SMUGGLING, &c.

It may be here remarked that smuggling to a considerable extent, to the detriment of the Amazonian treasury, is believed to be carried on to and from the contiguous republics of Peru and Bolivia, and for the purpose of checking this irregularity it has been suggested to establish custom-houses on the frontiers under the joint administration of the countries interested.

It will be remembered that the boundary lines between British Guiana and Brazil are still undetermined, and the part of Brazil most interested in the settlement of this question is the state of Amazonas.

It is regretted that the absence of complete data render it impossible to amplify this report at the moment, but the facts here embodied are sufficient to indicate irrepressibly the prosperity of the state—a prosperity which will infallibly become more expansive in proportion as the labour difficulty is surmounted, and the necessary capital provided for the exploration of the country, the development of her exceptionally rich natural resources, and the establishment of adequate traffic accommodation.

TABLE A. — DESCRIPTION, Quantity, and Official Value of Exports from the State of Amazonas for the year 1889-94, also the amount of state duties levied on same.

| Description. | Quantity. | Official Value. Reis. | Duties Levied. Reis. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Indiarubber (fine) kilos..... | 28,460,338 | 115,066,566,8213 | 17,499,317,833 |
| " (extra-fine) kilos..... | 3,430,377 | 12,893,454,869 | 2,117,740,576 |
| " (Sernanhy) kilos..... | 7,110,547 | 17,713,930,100 | 2,827,719,750 |
| " (Cacheco)..... | 388,392 | 1,005,499,739 | 168,800,526 |
| Brazil-nuts, hectolitres..... | 39,389,554 | 146,699,456,921 | 22,613,578,185 |
| Cocoa, kilos..... | 363,135 | 4,285,495,140 | 337,659,790 |
| Camurá (aromatic beans) kilos..... | 3,037,367 | 2,012,557,088 | 96,279,740 |
| Guaraná (medicinal plant) kilos..... | 20,235 | 10,210,645 | 2,504,700 |
| Fish preserved in oil, tins..... | 56,800 | 242,533,500 | 9,717,260 |
| Oil of capivi, kilos..... | 3,369 | 32,504,750 | 2,815,970 |
| Dried fish, kilos..... | 84,755 | 140,398,681 | 11,942,225 |
| Deerskins, kilos..... | 4,315,491 | 1,871,150,106 | 108,116,275 |
| Cattle hides, kilos..... | 72,758 | 82,508,617 | 9,060,795 |
| Pissava (unprepared) kilos..... | 754,973 | 130,201,866 | 10,667,590 |
| " (ripped) centum..... | 3,253,065 | 1,537,681,020 | 139,722,444 |
| Sarsaparilla (rolled) kilos..... | 20,236 | 52,825,725 | 4,915,495 |
| " (unprepared) kilos..... | 11,537 | 20,160,000 | 1,726,394 |
| Waste, kilos..... | 12,280 | 20,373,790 | 1,786,309 |
| "..... | 38,625 | 7,945,490 | 677,792 |
| Total..... | | 157,155,069,339 | 23,351,161,784 |

TABLE B. — DESCRIPTION, Quantity, and Official Value of Exports from the state of Amazonas during the year 1894, also the amount of state duties levied on same.

| Description | Quantity. | Official Value. Reis. | Duties Levied. Reis. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Indiarubber (fine) kilos..... | 5,631,270.5 | 30,283,537,845 | 5,700,628,846 |
| " (extra-fine) kilos..... | 791,700 | 3,853,245,725 | 710,663,652 |
| " (Sernanhy) kilos..... | 1,374,693.5 | 4,970,252,632 | 921,374,558 |
| " (Cacheco) kilos..... | 104,013 | 317,746,090 | 59,923,747 |
| Brazil-nuts, hectolitres..... | 103,774 | 1,727,799,640 | 72,779,964 |
| Cocoa, kilos..... | 987,561.5 | 975,916,145 | 48,795,802 |
| Camurá (aromatic beans) kilos..... | 1,750.5 | 2,026,600 | 263,748 |
| Guaraná, kilos..... | 74 | 810,000 | 72,900 |
| Cedar and other woods, metres..... | 10,024 | 212,200 | 19,188 |
| Deerskins, kilos..... | 9,893 | 18,369,800 | 1,652,312 |
| Cattle hides, kilos..... | 131,636 | 31,954,750 | 2,875,695 |
| Jaguar skins, kilos..... | 5 | 7,500 | 675 |
| Manatee skins, kilos..... | 18 | 27,000 | 2,439 |
| Clives..... | 20 | 18,000 | 1,620 |
| Waste, kilos..... | 19,980 | 4,216,000 | 379,440 |
| Guaraná (medicinal plant) kilos..... | 28,194 | 169,154,000 | 6,760,550 |
| Butter, kilos..... | 9,643 | 2,036,600 | 153,394 |
| Fish preserved in oil, tins..... | 659 | 8,078,000 | 727,021 |
| Capivi oil, kilos..... | 10,850 | 24,108,600 | 2,169,774 |
| Anilofra oil, kilos..... | 22 | 4,400 | 396 |
| Tannacaré oil, kilos..... | 23 | 552,000 | 49,680 |
| Dried fish, kilos..... | 840,829.5 | 570,779,510 | 34,244,070 |
| Pissava (unprepared) kilos..... | 318,037 | 240,707,400 | 20,470,740 |
| " (ripped) centum..... | 19,586 | 46,410,000 | 4,176,900 |
| Pussary beans, kilos..... | 230 | 375,000 | 31,750 |
| Sarsaparilla (unprepared) kilos..... | 2,174 | 4,820,000 | 434,632 |
| " (mixed) kilos..... | 837 | 2,061,400 | 206,526 |
| Sijó (rushes) kilos..... | 140 | 90,000 | 8,100 |
| Total..... | | 43,221,340,477 | 7,688,983,81 |

From the *Pepper's Service Monthly*.

A FEW MEXICAN TAXES.

Every inhabitant of the republic who sells goods to the value of over \$20 must give to the buyer "an invoice, note, or other document accrediting the purchase," and affix to the same and cancel a stamp corresponding to the value of the sale. Sales at retail are exempt from this tax, and retail sales are defined to be "sales made with a single buyer, whose value does not exceed \$20. The remission in a single invoice of various parcels, one of which does not amount to \$20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. Retail sales in the public markets, or by ambulatory sellers, or licensed establishments whose capital does not exceed \$300, are also exempt.

Tickets of all descriptions—railroad, theatre, &c.—must have a stamp as must each page of the reports of meetings, each leaf of a merchant's ledger, day, or cash book, and every cigar sold singly, which must be delivered to the buyer in a stamped wrapper. Sales of imported spirits pay 8 per cent. on the duties levied on their importation, and a half of 1 per cent. in addition when re-retailed. Domestic spirits pay 3 per cent. when sold by producers or dealers at wholesale, and a half of 1 per cent. additional when sold at retail. Gross receipts of city railroads pay 4 per cent.; public amusements 2 per cent. upon the amount paid for entrance; playing cards, 50 per cent.—and in stamps—on the retail price; and manufactured tobacco a variety of taxes, proportioned to quality and value. Mercantile drafts are taxed at \$1 on every hundred.

From *Macmillan's Magazine*.

CLIMATE OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Something should be said about the climate of British Guiana, which has been badly maligned. It is no worse and no better than that of any other primeval tropical tract. Malarial fevers exist, of course; they are inevitable in the tropics; but severe attacks may certainly be avoided by prudent living. If a European fresh from home walks about at midnight without an umbrella, or works at a paddle with the Indian boatmen on the rivers, or indulges in other continuous exertion without protection from the sun, the chances are that he will get an attack of malarial fever and he deserves to get it for his folly. But if he takes life easily, has a sufficiency of good nourishing food, and as little alcohol as possible, he may live to a ripe old age with nothing worse than an occasional feverish cold.

It is an absolute error to call the country a pestiferous fever den. The impression has probably arisen from the occasional appearance of yellow fever in an epidemic form. Now yellow fever is a very terrible malady, striking fear to the boldest heart by the rapidity with which it carries off its victims; but it is no more terrible than smallpox, and an epidemic of the disease is about as rare in Guiana as smallpox is in the better quarters of London. It has not been known in the country since 1881, and then it was imported; it appears only at long intervals, and when it does appear is confined to the mouths of the rivers, rarely extending inland.

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THE CITY OF THE CZARS.

A combination of eccentric fantasies, a mixture of Eastern and European architecture thrown together without any regard for symmetry, the conglomeration making a sight to be seen in no other city in the world. This is the description of Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, where the Czar and Czarina were recently crowned, as given by Charles S. Pelham Clinton, in the May number of *The Windsor Magazine*. As one looks down upon the city from the low Sparrow hills, he continues, the brilliant color and gill of the vast number of domes and spires, no less than their wealth of variety and Oriental shapes, form a striking picture against the green of the plain beyond.

It is in the Kremlin that all the buildings stand which play a part in the coronation ceremonies, and the description given of these is interesting:

The Grand Palace stands on slightly rising ground, whence it commands a magnificent view of the whole of Moscow. The spot on which it is built has always been occupied by the dwelling of the sovereigns of Russia, but the present building was only commenced in 1839. It is in the form of a square, the south side forming the principal facade, the Terem Palace being on the north, while on the east is the Cathedral of the Annunciation, and on the west the Winter Garden. It contains eighteen altars in nine chapels, thirty-two staircases, and seven hundred rooms, all sumptuously furnished. The principal rooms are: the St. George's hall, which is 200 feet long by 65 wide and 58 high, decorated in white, and whose six large chandeliers can hold 3,200 candles, but are now lighted by electricity; the great hall of St. Alexander Nevski, which is 100 feet long by 65 wide and 65 high, and has a large dome, is ornamented with frescoes and gilt arabesques; the hall of St. Andrew, or throne room, with statues of Peter the Great, the founder of the order of St. Andrew, Nicholas I., who dedicated this as the chapter room, and Paul I., who carved the statues; and the St. Catherine room, the chapter room of the order of St. Catherine, of which the Czarina is its chief, which has its wall hung with white silk.

The state bedroom is remarkable for the richness of its decorations, the green jasper mantelpiece being especially handsome. The Czarina's drawing room is called the silver room because of the quantity of silver articles it contains, mirrors, tables, fire-screens, etc., being made of this precious material; four very fine pieces of Gobel tapestry hang on the walls depicting the adventures of Don Quixote, and there are some China vases of colossal dimensions. The picture gallery has some splendid old masterpieces by Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Murillo, &c.

The palace of the Terem is much older than that just described, dating back to the fifteenth century, and its throne room has some superb old decorations, the walls being covered with gilt ornamentation, and on the roof are some fine frescoes. On the left, facing the door, is the throne, and there used formerly to stand by it a golden box in which petitions to the Czar were placed. In the golden chamber, or Czarika room, the Czarinas used to receive congratulatory visitors; it is a much smaller apartment than any of the rooms above mentioned, but has a grandeur of its own; the low vaulted roof, which is strengthened with gilded iron girders, the deep embrasures of the windows, and the roof and walls covered with frescoes, carry one's mind back for centuries to the time when this room was first built. The gold dining hall too, has some very handsome frescoes, and on the shelves which surround the pillars supporting the arched roof is a display of ancient gold and silver plate which cannot be equaled anywhere else. It is in this hall, built in the fifteenth century, that the state dinners take place after the coronation, and here, too, the Emperor receives congratulatory addresses.

The treasury of the Kremlin contains a collection of curiosities in jewels, the duplicate of which is to be seen in no public collection in Europe. The building was erected in 1851 on the west side of the palace. Of course this treasury does not hold any of what may be termed the crown jewels of Russia, as these are all at St. Petersburg, but the crowns of a large number of the Czars, and relics of Peter the Great, Catherine II., and Ivan the Terrible, are to be seen in profusion. On the left, on en-

tering, is a large collection of ancient carriages that belonged to the Czar Boris Godunov, several presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, which are ornamented with pictures of the crusades. The small toy carriage of Peter the Great, when a child, is particularly interesting, and so is the sleigh, or rather carriage on runners, used by the Empress Elizabeth when she journeyed between Moscow and St. Petersburg in the winter time.

Some good tapestry and very handsome harness ornament the walls of this apartment, while beyond are pictures by celebrated Russian artists. The staircases are richly ornamented with ancient Russian armour, and also with arms of all kinds, and entrance to the main suite of apartments is gained by a large doorway at the head of this staircase. It is almost impossible to describe in detail the rooms through which one passes, as a visit of several days hardly makes one acquainted with the wonderful collection of curiosities stored in them. The first room contains some marvelous sets of armour and Russian arms of numerous kinds, as well as cases containing mementos of various personages of note in Russian history.

In the room beyond are a number of thrones which have been used for the coronation of various Czars, but which, while beautiful in construction and interesting to examine, are not bejeweled like those in the circular room. This room, to which entrance is gained by high iron doors, is where the ancient crowns and coronation robes are kept, as well as the jeweled thrones, the like of which are not to be seen anywhere else in the world. One of the most interesting crowns is that of the last King of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, and near by is that of Paul I., when grand master of the Order of Malta. The oriental crown of Simeon, Czar of Kazan, is a marvelous piece of work. In this room is a casket in which is a curious old document, the Code of Czar Alexis, which is written on sheets of parchment measuring in all 368 yards long; it dates back to 1649.

The next room contains an immense collection of gold and silver plate, representing the work of almost every country in Europe, and each country has examples in a group by themselves, the total number of pieces being over 1,600. The collection would have been larger if much of the old plate had not been used by needy Czars to melt down and convert into coin, and much of it had not been given as indemnity to the Polish invaders in 1612. What there is left mostly only dates back to the seventeenth century; but there is one cup of plain silver which is said to be over 700 years old, and a few pieces which are between 400 and 500 years old. Polish, Russian, Persian, Chinese, Danish, and English work in the precious metals are well represented, among the English specimens being the presents taken to the Russian court by the ambassador of King Charles II., the Earl of Carlisle, consisting of jugs, vases, dishes, candlesticks, all of chased silver, and a very large ewer, which weighs no less than twenty-four pounds of solid silver. There are also presents from Charles I. and James I., and the German silver-work is particularly fine. There is some very fine Gobel tapestry at one end of the room, and in front of this is a statue of Napoleon which came from Hamburg. Two silver tables, the traveling case of knives and forks that once belonged to the Emperor Alexander I., and a vast number of other articles of silver, fill this large room.

One of the rooms has a wonderful collection of guns, rifles, and fowling-pieces, some of which are as much as 400 years old, while others are much less. Most of them are of Russian make, but the fowling-pieces are said to have been given by an Englishman named Fabian Smith to the Czar Michael early in the seventeenth century. There are some interesting historical Russian helmets here, and some old standards and flags, notably that which was carried to the conquest of Siberia, and the one that Ivan the Terrible carried at Kazan in 1552.

Further on is a room which is a regular portrait gallery of the Romanoff family, to which the present Czar belongs. In cases in this room are some magnificent jeweled objects, among which are a sceptre of gold studded with yellow diamonds, and a sword whose hilt is incrustated with the same very rare stones. In another case is a saddle which was presented by the Sultan Abdul

Hamid to Catherine II, in 1775; its tapings are of cloth of silver trimmed with lapis-lazuli and coral. In the middle of the room in a glass case containing the English jewel of the Garter, which some say was bestowed upon Ivan the Terrible by Queen Elizabeth, but there is no account of this in the records of the order, so that it is more probable that it was bestowed on one of the Czar's subjects, and by him lodged here. In this same case is a collar of splendid enamel, said to have been given to the Czar Vladimir Monomachus by the Emperor Constantine in 1113. A small black box at one end of the room is, perhaps, the most interesting object in the collection, for it contains the consumption which Alexander I. granted to his Polish subjects, and which, owing to their treachery, had to be recalled.

The Cathedral of the Assumption claims first place among the religious edifices, by reason of seniority, as the first wooden church was built in 1326, and was replaced by the present stone structure in 1475, and this has had enacted within its walls many scenes which have gone to make Russian history, and in it are buried the Patriarchs of the Russian church. It is built in the Byzantine style, and is perfectly square in shape, having in the center four large pillars which support the vaulted ceiling. It is not a large building, being rather what we would call a chapel, but the interior is magnificent, the dim light which comes in at the high windows playing on gold and silver frames, crowns, brilliant ornaments, and on the enormous silver lamp-holder hung in the middle of the building; and before each of the icons, or holy images, a lamp is continually burning. Before the principal altar—dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary—is a magnificent screen covered with richly-jeweled icons representing Biblical characters and saints. On the left is a miraculous image of the Virgin of Vladimir, which tradition says was painted by St. Luke. Close to the left of the massive pillars on the left is the balcony on which the Czar and Czarina stand during the coronation ceremony, and near by is that used by the Patriarch on all ceremonies occasions. There are some wonderful relics, both in the cathedral itself and in the sacristy and library.

On the very top of the rising ground of the Kremlin, a small wooden church was built in the twelfth century, and in the year 1500 the present Cathedral of the Archangel Michael was erected in its place. In shape and size, it is not unlike the Cathedral of the Assumption, but unlike it, the Byzantine frescoes which decorate the interior are not painted on gold. In this place are buried all the Grand Dukes and Czars of Russia up till the time of Peter the Great, and their tombs, which occupy the greater part of the floor, are covered with tapestry and crimson velvet, and have silver plates, with the dates of the birth and death of him who lies below.

The Cathedral of the Annunciation was originally built in 1394, and the vaults under it were at that time used to hold the royal treasures. It was burned down several times, and finally rebuilt in its present form about the middle of the sixteenth century. It differs from the other two cathedrals in having a gallery round it, and having nine cupolas instead of five. The interior walls, roof, and cupola are covered with paintings, and the floor is mosaic of jasper, exactly like that in the Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice. This cathedral, communicating as it does by a private door with the palace, has always been the church of the court, and here the Grand Dukes and Czars were married, had their children baptised, and here they performed their devotions just before the coronation ceremony.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$50 at Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 9th inst.

—The profits of a gambling den are so large that a syndicate has paid the enormous licence tax of \$200,000 for the privilege of opening such an establishment in Buenos Aires.

—The Italian cruiser *Catolpa* arrived at Buenos Aires on the 9th and was received with great demonstrations because of the young prince on board, who is taking a pleasure trip around the world.

—As soon as the ninth of July fetes are over, the manoeuvring squadron will leave for the Brazils, calling at Rio and then passing on to Santa Catalina. The cruisers will probably not return until the end of August. —*Times*, Buenos Aires. Whose do you happen to love Santa Catalina, a language? Further north? And why do you persist in saying "Brazils?"

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1896.

THE political situation in the United States is becoming decidedly critical. The republicans have adopted a sound platform on the money question which declares explicitly for the gold standard until some international agreement is made in regard to bimetalism, but their candidate, McKinley, is known to be weak on that question and it is not at all sure that he would follow the example of his predecessors, of both parties, in resisting legislative efforts to depreciate the currency. He is an ultra-protectionist, however, and will receive a strong support on that question. During the past week the democratic convention at Chicago was captured completely by the "free silver" men, who have nominated Senator Bryan, of Nebraska, as their candidate. A considerable number of "silver" republicans have withdrawn from their party, and have been advocating the nomination of Senator Teller of Colorado for the presidency. Conventions of the populists and free coinage men are still to be held, and it is possible that both will accept the democratic nominee. Apparently the west and south have gone *en masse* in favor of "free silver," and it is to be feared that a combination among the several parties on one candidate will enable them to win the election. There can be no doubt as to the outcome of such a result. It will put the United States back half a century and cover that country with shame and disgrace. In great part it means a deliberate repudiation by debtors of one half their indebtedness, for it is designed to compel creditors to accept fifty cents worth of silver in payment of one dollar's indebtedness. It would appear that the whole west and south have fallen into the hands of blatant demagogues and that neither reason, nor shame, nor sense of honor can turn them from their insane purpose. If they succeed, the credit of the United States will suffer a disastrous reverse, and a foreign trade will become most difficult. The people will in time suffer terribly for their madness, for they will be made to feel that they can not repel commerce and repudiate their obligations without paying a severe penalty. And then, when they have learned their bitter lesson, they will have to retract their steps slowly and painfully and at a ruinous cost. There is no country so rich that it can risk such a blunder, and there is no nation so strong that it can face such a discredit. Let us hope that there will be some reaction before the November elections come.

THE controversy over the action of the Polytechnic faculty in disciplining some refractory students, has at last reached an acute stage. As it offers a glaring illustration of the curious ideas now prevalent in this part of the world, a brief résumé of the incident and a few comments on them, will not be ill-timed. In the first place some students were unable to pass their examinations in one of the studies, being "condemned," or "reproved." They protested and carried their complaints to the vice-director. This official refused to interfere, whereupon a large body of students subsequently invaded his office, and both insulted and assaulted him. Carried away by their excitement they damaged the building and furniture to an appraised value of over 3,000\$, and on retiring assaulted the jan-

itor. On going down the street—all demonstrations, or manifestations must necessarily pass down the Ouvidor—they assaulted another professor. The next day, if we correctly recall the time, one of the students publicly assaulted one of the professors on the Ouvidor, attempting to strike him with a cane. The faculty, in view of these incidents, resolved to close the school, disciplined several of the ringleaders and closed the school. The students then published protests, denouncing various professors for incapacity and improper behavior. The press took opposing sides, the Jacobin element favoring the students. Several members of congress also took the matter up and denounced the professors for expelling and "rusticating" the students, and for closing the school. The government—the Polytechnic is a government school—tried to have the affair investigated, but no one cared to serve on the commission. A prominent civil engineer was then appointed director (this office had been for some time vacant) of the school, with instructions to investigate the trouble. After a very few days, showing that he had formed his opinion before accepting the post, he called a meeting of the faculty and announced that the government had reversed the penalties imposed on nearly all the disciplined students, that the charges against various professors would be investigated, and that he had decided to reopen the school. An attempt to protest against this decision was suppressed, the director refusing to listen to any criticism of the government. The professors then met elsewhere and drew up a protest against the action of the government, which they published in the newspapers. The director on his side posted a notice opening the doors of the school on Wednesday last and appealed to the students to behave themselves. The professors then met and resolved not to attend classes pending the promised investigation, it being understood that if no decision is rendered within fifteen days, the professors will construe it as a vindication of their conduct. They will then return to their duties and endeavor to teach the youths who are permitted to decide upon their own examinations and to club their professors in the streets.

It is certainly a very peculiar complication. We doubt if it could occur anywhere outside of a Latin country, where individualism and authority seem to be at perpetual war. Such a complication would be practically impossible in an Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic country, and it will be impossible for people of those nationalities to understand how such a controversy could reach such proportions and such a result. We have seen student manifestations, but they always failed. Even when in the wrong, the authority of the faculty is invariably maintained, for it is felt that discipline and authority are of more importance to the best interests of such institutions and to the students themselves, than are the passing grievances and wrongs of a few students. As the case now stands in regard to the Polytechnic school, no matter what the original grievance may have been, we have no hesitation in saying that the students were in the wrong and fully deserved the penalties inflicted upon them; that the public was wrong in advocating their cause and approving their insubordination; and that the government was wrong in reversing the action of the faculty, particularly in doing so without consulting the professors, and in ordering the reopening of the school. Under such circumstances no self-respecting professor, no man of spirit, could consent to continue with his work. He would be compelled to face a triumphant mob of insubordinate students, and that too while still under accusations of incapacity and neglect of duty. He would be without prestige and without authority. How the government could think of putting a body of professors in such a humiliating position, we can not imagine, nor would it do so, we believe, were it not for the perverted ideas which prevail in regard to education, and for the pernicious influence which politics exert upon all such questions. Whether these professors are capable and suitable men we do not discuss; while they hold positions of such importance and trust it must be presumed that they hold the confidence of the government and of the public, and their authority should be maintained. To do otherwise would be to destroy all discipline and to undermine their influence completely.

THE GUIA QUESTION.

We have received a printed copy of the convention of May 21, 1895, from Mr. Newlands, which states, as our correspondent has also stated in these columns, that all the guias received during the period in question would be valid. We are still waiting, however, for specific proofs that the Rio de Janeiro tax receipts for May and June were sold in this market as guias.

THE WESSON RIO HARBOUR MISSION.

REPORT FOR 1895.

Rio de Janeiro, May 30th, 1896.

We are very sorry to have to report, once more, a very trying and unsatisfactory year. When we issued our last report in February 1895, we were in debt and without a missionary. In March we suffered a heavy loss in the death of our president, Mr. Wm. Trout, whose warm interest and constant help were known to all. The mission was considerably indebted to him at the time and the amount was most kindly and generously donated by Mrs. Trout, who has in this and many other ways given signal proofs of her devotion to the cause.

For some months we continued without a missionary and it was only in August that our new man, Mr. Oscar Schmidt, who had been appointed by our friends in London, arrived in our midst. Mr. Schmidt labored very earnestly and conscientiously for a few months when he fell a victim to the fever, dying on March 20th last—by a strange coincidence, the anniversary of Mr. Wesson's death, which occurred in 1892. We at once closed our Home and our work has since been at a standstill. Previously we had sold our Bathel-ship, as, after a long trial, we were convinced that we could not make it a success with the means at our disposal, the distances in this harbor being so great that it is hard to get the captains to send their men to the services. We found that little could be done without a steam or naphtha launch and this we felt that we could not afford: so when a good opportunity presented itself we sold for a sum nearly equal to what we had paid for it after deducting the amounts received for various articles on board which were of no use to us and consequently sold. It is impossible to give accurate figures as to the work accomplished. Mr. Schmidt did the usual work of visiting ships, holding services and distributing papers, tracts, bibles, etc. Afterwards a coadjutor of the American Bible Society did similar work afloat, using our boat for that purpose. When the Home was closed the books which we had on hand were given to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and the Rio Seamen's Mission.

Our Mission was incorporated in September under the laws of Brazil and this gives us a legal right to hold property in the name of the Wesson Rio Harbour Mission.

In April we met with another severe loss in the death of Capt. George Cobby, who had ever been a staunch friend and helper. Especially had he been invaluable to us in times of trouble and when we had been without a missionary.

Such is the history of a little more than a year and we feel more discouraged than we have ever been. The only redeeming feature is that we have a handsome cash balance in hand—an event sufficiently rare in our career. We cannot thank our various friends too much for all they have done and we only regret that results should seem to be so discouraging. We have tried to serve our Master and we feel that in spite of all our shortcomings and apparent failures our labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

L. C. IRVINE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING 30th MAY, 1896.

| Receipts: | |
|--|------------|
| Boarding and lodging men..... | 1,836\$190 |
| Local donations..... | 2,375\$680 |
| " subscriptions..... | 974\$000 |
| J. Cory, Esq., Cardiff £10 @ 9/11/16..... | 247\$740 |
| W. Barnett, Esq., £5 @ 9/1/8..... | 131\$500 |
| * Missionary Bureau, £32 @ 9/2/16..... | 803\$140 |
| American Seamen's Friend Society, £11-8-1 @ 9/11/16..... | 282\$530 |
| 18-9-8 " 9/1/8..... | 486\$130 |
| 12-15-8 " 9/1/2..... | 322\$930 |
| | 1,091\$600 |
| British and Foreign Sailors Society £31-5-0 (being 5 quarterly subscriptions of £2-5-0)..... | 761\$240 |
| Subscription from Sweden (per Mr. Schmidt) £6-7-0 @ 10/3/4..... | 141\$760 |
| Sale of house furnishings..... | 1,683\$900 |
| Sale of Bathel..... | 4,500\$000 |

Rs. 14,546\$750
* In addition to the above, the Missionary Bureau provided Mr. Schmidt's outfit and passage money.

Expenditure:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Balance owing treasurer at 28 Feb'y | |
| 1895 | 896670 |
| Rent of mission rooms | 1,378,070 |
| Salaries | 2,506,830 |
| Sundry expenses | 304,860 |
| Hotel bills for boarding men | 910,120 |
| Provisions for Bethel ship | 1,006,860 |
| British and Foreign Sailors Society for Chart and Compass £9 5 0 | 228,850 |
| Furnishings for Home | 868,180 |
| Strangers' Hospital for treatment of Mr. Schmidt | 1188 |
| Expenses of Mr. Schmidt's funeral | 135,800 |
| Anchors (2), boats (2), oars and material for Bethel ship | 1,342,890 |
| Insurance of Bethel ship | 280,810 |
| Incorporation and transfer fees | 170,890 |
| Expenses in connection with sale of Bethel | 348,870 |
| Balance in hand (@ 101 Exchange £162-18-1) | 3,909,870 |

Rs. 14,548,870

E. & O. E.

J. L. LAWSON,
Treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 3.—Senate.—After speeches from Senators Baena, Pires Pereira, Gomes de Castro and Almeida Barreto, the bill from the chamber of deputies for restoring Dr. Seizelella to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school was rejected by a vote of 27 to 18. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy José Carlos argued to prove that congress is incompetent to fix the rates on government railways. In the course of his remarks he said that the Central railway is constantly becoming more burdensome to the treasury and less serviceable to the public. Deputy Paula Ramos said that, in his opinion, the faculty of fixing the rates belongs to the executive. Deputy Glycerio offered a substitute for the committee's resolution. This substitute gives congress the faculty of legislating on the general principles regulating rates on government and private railways and of passing laws, in conformity with those principles, for fixing the said rates. Deputy Nilo Pecanha declared that the committee accepted the substitute resolution. Deputy Ferreira Pires spoke on the bill for fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections. He is in favor of selecting the 31st of December instead of the 30th. Deputy Augustus Severo introduced a bill reorganizing the general staff of the navy and the staff of the minister of marine. Deputy Gouveia Lima answered the speech of Senator Cuelho Campos, who, he said, had been misinformed in regard to affairs in Sergipe. Deputy Vicentino Monteiro introduced a bill signed by himself and others for granting pecuniary assistance to the widows, unmarried daughters and mothers of officers of the national guard, police and other military organizations who shall have died in the defense of the republic, or its legal government.

JULY 4.—Senate.—There was received from the minister of war a communication in regard to the military murder of prisoners in Santa Catharina and Paraná. The minister states that the delay in sending the information to the senate was due to the documents having been misplaced. At the request of Barão do Ladrado the chair ordered the publication of the documents in the *Diário da Câmara*. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—On motion of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque the chamber resolved to congratulate the congress of the United States on the anniversary of that country's independence. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti moved to ask for information in regard to the pay received by the secretary of the minister of marine. The motion was adopted. Deputy José Carlos spoke against granting and asked the chair to obtain from the respective committees their reports on the bill abolishing lotteries. Deputy Nilo Pecanha said that the prevailing feeling in congress is one of patience, resignation and the hope of a better state of affairs; but the executive seems to have forgotten its primitive policy and to be now swayed by unjust, partial and vindictive sentiments. He moved to ask for an official copy of the dispatch of the war department in regard to the orders of the military school. Deputies Cesario Motta Junior and Carlos Jorge defended the minister of war, whose conduct, they said, was in strict conformity with the law. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque said that he regretted being obliged to censure the conduct of the minister of war, whom he should like to see as through a legalist in the management of the affairs of the army as the minister of marine is an insurgent and anarchist in the management of those of the navy. The motion was adopted by a vote of 38 to 22. Deputies Luiz Dezi, Bicio Filho and Angelo Pinheiro discussed the bill for fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections. The last named of these deputies offered an amendment, signed by himself and others, selecting for this purpose the last working day in December.

JULY 6.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos moved to ask for information in regard to export duties collected by custom-houses for state governments. He attacked the decision of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the taxation of inter-state commerce. The motion was adopted. The senate voted in 3rd discussion the appropriation of 2,000,000\$00 for compensating the Companhia Costeira e Lago Bros. for losses sustained during the naval revolution, and in 1st discussion the bill for subsidizing a line of steamers making semi-monthly trips between the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Ceará, Maranhão and Pará. On motion of Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões it was decided to refer to the committee on the constitution the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the lottery scheme for the benefit of the Candelaria brotherhood. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Cipriano de Siqueira defended the minister of industry. By a vote of 109 to 27 the chamber admitted

to discussion the bill for reorganizing the general staff of the navy and the staff of the minister of marine. Deputy Glycerio, who voted with the majority, declared, however, that he would oppose the bill, when it enters into discussion. The motion of Deputy Ovídio Abranches to ask for documents relating to the commander of the garrison of Goyaz, was adopted. The chamber passed the substitute resolution of Deputy Glycerio in regard to railway rates. Deputy José Carlos opposed the general railway and navigation bill.

JULY 7.—Senate.—Senator João Neiva introduced a bill signed by himself and others in regard to the employment of the psychiatric laboratory at Campinho. Senator Ovídio introduced a bill signed by himself and others for transferring to the Santa Casa de Misericórdia the management of the lunatic asylum and colonies. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Rodolpho Albea defended his attitude towards the minister of industry, whom he does not oppose, he said, although he cannot approve of the increase of 50% in the rates of the Central railway. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque and José Carlos spoke against the general railway and navigation bill, which was defended by Deputies Nogueira Patangará and Urbano de Gouveia. Deputy Bevilacqua spoke in favor of industrial liberty. He does not think, he said, that a diploma is any proof of the competence of its possessor; public confidence acquired in actual practice being, in his opinion, the only true criterion of professional capacity.

JULY 8.—Senate.—Barão do Ladrado read a telegram which he had received from Santa Catharina, containing him of the arrest of Licent. Machado, editor-in-chief of the *Estado*. This telegram, he said, shows what respect is paid in that state to the liberty of the press. It also shows how Col. Moreira Cezar is acting after having been permitted to commit with impunity so many and such hideous crimes. He refrained from moving to ask for information, because he did not desire to subject the senate again to the humiliation of having its demand for information treated with contempt by the government. Senator Estêves Junior said that Licent. Machado had been arrested for insulting in his hotel Col. Moreira Cezar, who is his superior officer. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill abolishing the office of substitute judge. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Lamaquer Gudi-freda read some documents in regard to the increase of 50% in the Central railway rates. He asked for the publication of these documents in the *Diário da Câmara*, but, he said, for the purpose of attacking the minister of industry, but in order to induce him to reconsider his action. Deputy Theotônio de Magalhães said that the increase in the rates would stimulate production in the interior. He asserted that the majority of the Minas delegation approved of the action of the minister of industry. Deputy Rodolpho Albea said that he would believe this when the majority of the delegation had made an explicit declaration to that effect. Deputies Jirio dos Santos and Thomaz Cavalcanti discussed the constitutional question of liberty of industry.

JULY 9.—Senate.—Barão do Ladrado analysed the information sent to the senate by the government in regard to the military murders committed in Santa Catharina and Paraná. He characterized this information as vague and evasive and said that to send such information to the senate is to treat that body with contempt. The administration of the President of the republic, he asserted, has been weak and vacillating and has entirely failed to correspond to the confidence of the country. Such a policy has, as is natural, deprived the President of the friends who would have been glad to support his administration, if he had displayed more courage and vigor. At present he is entirely without support. Not a single organ of the press defends his administration, and, if he thinks that he can depend on the support of the army, he is very much mistaken. The army has no confidence in the President. As to the information furnished by the President to the senate, it is evident, he said, either that the President is making sport of the senate, or that he is permitting his subordinates to make sport of him. He read the following telegram dated May 8, 1894, and addressed by Col. Moreira Cezar to Marshal Floriano Peixoto: "Romaldão, Caldeira, Freitas and others have been shot in conformity with your order." The debate on the navy bill was commenced and Senators Almino Afonso, Pires Pereira, Barão do Ladrado and Julio Poma took part in the discussion. The bill relating four principles for the protection of industrial property was voted in 2nd discussion. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Gualdo Alvorães, after expiring above, committed in the naval service of Goyaz, moved to ask the government for information on the subject. This led to a debate in which Deputies Luiz Dezi, Urbano de Gouveia, Bueno de Andrade and Ferreira Pires took part.

JULY 10.—Senate.—Senator Pires Ferreira denied that the marine and war committee is opposed to the minister of marine. The senate adopted a motion of Senator Almino Afonso to ask for information on the military colonies on the frontiers of Amazonas, Pará and Matto Grosso. Senator Virgílio Diniz answered the speech of Senator Gomes de Castro in regard to reports on the government building at Bahia. Barão do Ladrado spoke on the last senatorial election in the federal district. He said that out of 188 voting places, elections were held at only 96 and that Dr. Thomaz Delfino had received only 3,243 votes in a district which has to times that number of voters. He was answered by Senator Vicente Machado who said that Dr. Thomaz Delfino had been duly elected, and the senate so decided. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—The chair stated that he had received a petition from Dr. Cunha Salles asking for the chamber's permission to procure one of its members, Deputy José Carlos, in order that this deputy might be bound over to keep the peace. This petition, he added, was couched in language as violent and disrespectful that the chamber was debarred from taking cognizance thereof. Deputy Bueno de Andrade attacked the minister of industry for widening the gauge on part of the Central railway. Deputy Rodolpho Albea presented a petition of the municipal chamber of

Entre-Rios against the increase of 50% in the rates on that road. He introduced a bill maintaining the rates that were in force before that increase had been effected. Deputy Teófilo Guelho spoke in favor of absolute liberty of industry and introduced a bill providing that no one should be debarred from practicing any profession on the ground of not having a diploma, or any other similar document. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Senator Fernando Lobo as an illiterate minister, which elicited a protest from Deputy Luiz Dezi. Deputy Nilo Pecanha said that in his opinion the constitution limits professional liberty. He contended that it is not the place of congress to be constantly interpreting constitutional provisions. This, he said, properly appertains to the courts of justice. He made a remark which was not very flattering to the positivists and against which Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti deemed it necessary to make a vigorous protest.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Confessa de Pereira Mamilho, who recently died in Bahia, left legacies to the amount of over 700,000\$.

—In São Paulo on the 9th inst. 19 persons accused of counterfeiting were indicted, the bills against 13 being thrown out.

—At Maranhão on the 7th inst. 13 misbehaviors of the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* caused masses to be said for Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

—The state government of Pará has made contracts for the introduction of 35,000 immigrants, including 3,000 Japanese.

—The cornerstone of a new isolated hospital for contagious diseases was laid in Pará on the 22nd inst. It is located on the Barão de Mauoê road.

—The election in Bahia on the 10th to fill a vacancy in the chamber of deputies, seems to have resulted in the selection of ex-Governor Barbosa Lima. It reflects no credit on Pernambuco to send such a representative.

—At a meeting of delegates of Col. Vallado's branch of the federal party in Sergipe, held on the 9th inst. at Aracaju, Dr. Martinho Garcez was nominated candidate for the governorship of the state and Engenheiro Pereira Lobo candidate for the vice-governorship.

—The governor's visit to the municipal slaughter-house of São Paulo a few days ago, where he found everything dirty and badly managed, has led to the hastening of the proposed improvements in that establishment. The improvements now begun will cost about 70,000\$, and will put the place, it is claimed, in excellent order.

—In São Paulo it has become a recognized thing to protect public order and decency by admonishing women of immoral lives to conduct themselves properly, or leave the town. At the same time young men of distinguished families may parade the streets at a clack in the morning, singing, shouting and smashing windows, and the police have nothing to say.

—A well-known gambler and adventurer named Sampaio was arrested at Sant'Anna de Patos, Minas Geraes, toward the end of last month for attempting to pass counterfeit money. On his person were found 5,800\$ in counterfeit 10\$ notes. He confessed having given 65,000\$ in these notes to one José Lira, another gambler who is recently arrested at Ubatuba.

—The *Provincia do Pará* relates that on the 10th inst. the small barge *Vencador* was caught by a gull when crossing Anary lake, and was upset. The boat was sailed by three men, two of whom were rescued by a shore boat. After the gull was over the third man was fished up from the bottom of the lake, but nothing but the skeleton remained, the *pinhas* having devoured every particle of flesh.

—Our Pará exchanges notice the arrival of Veiga Cabral just as though he were an ordinary milkmaid, like the rest of us. Yesterday he was a hero, and bands of music and processions with fireworks followed in his footsteps. To-day he is forgotten, and no one but interested friends go to receive him. Such is the transient popularity of adventurers, and such is the fickle support of a public which shouts itself hoarse one day only to forget what it says about on the next.

—In the state senate of Pernambuco Dr. Almino Meira offered on the 15th inst. the following motion:—"I move that to the governor of the state shall be addressed the following message:—"The senate, in view of the persistent report of the speedy resignation of your excellency, believes that it interprets the wishes of all good citizens of Pernambuco without distinction as to politics, in requesting that you will continue to save during the whole of your constitutional term of office." The following substitute motion was unanimously voted by the senate:—"The senate, deploring the continuance of the present governor, Councillor Joaquim Correa de Araujo, in the administration of the state during the whole of his constitutional term of office, congratulates him at the same time on the sagacious and patriotic policy which he has adopted in the management of public affairs, and expresses the sincere wishes of the citizens of Pernambuco, that his resignation be accepted as soon as possible. This motion is considered equivalent to a thorough condemnation of the administration of Barbosa Lima.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On Tuesday last Gen. Canabarro had a long interview with President Trindade de Moraes in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. He is stated to have declared on this occasion that it is not his intention, on the expiration of his leave of absence, to return to that state, and many rumors have since been circulated in regard to the choice of his successor. In this connection the names Gen. Gomes Pimentel, Conrado Niemeyer, Mello, and Costallat have been mentioned.

The acting commander of the district, Col. Flores arrived at Pelotas from the city of Rio Grande on the 6th inst. and left on the following day for Lage.

The value of the Porto Alegre military school to place its flag at half mast on the anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death has resulted in the granting of a sick leave to the commander, Col. Celestino.

The autonomist convention held its first meeting at Porto Alegre on the 10th inst. A telegram of that date says that the attendance was large, there being delegates from all parts of the state.

Speeches were made by Amador de Faria and Barros Cassal, showing the necessity of resistance to the government of Julio de Castilhos. Committees on the organization of the party, on its political programme and on the press were elected.

At the second meeting of the convention, on the 11th inst., a caballista emissary attempted to disturb the proceedings by throwing a pack of lighted fire-crackers into the hall.

At one of the courts in Pelotas, there was a violent altercation on the 6th inst. between Dr. Henrique Manuel and the prosecuting attorney Dr. Otávio Chaves. On the 9th the altercation was renewed and insulting epithets freely exchanged.

The castle authorities have finally consented to respect the order of the Supreme Court for presenting their prisoner Col. Trindade, who arrived here from Rio Grande on Sunday, and who will appear before the Supreme Court tomorrow for the purpose of obtaining his release under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A railway line has been inaugurated at Parahyba do Norte.

—During the month of June the train lines of São Paulo transported 904,736 passengers, against 782,650 in the same month of 1895.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the survey made by the S. Paulo Railway Company shows that it will not be able to limit to 2,300,000\$ as agreed in the contract, the cost of building a second track.

—The Companhia União Sorocebaiana e Luanha has completed the surveys on the proposed extension to Santos. The cost of a single track is estimated at 20,000,000\$ and that of a double track at 35,000,000\$.

—The Sapeache Railway Company has evidently been able to obtain money in some way, for it is announcing the payment of coupons. Nos. 10 and 11 of its 220 debentures, and promises to provide immediately afterwards for the payment of No. 12.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has granted the Leopoldina company the period of three months for completing the surveys of the branch line from Areal to Entre-Rios, which must be really for operation within the term of 14 months.

—The world is indebted to Deputy Theotônio de Magalhães for the novel proposition that increased railway freights stimulate production. We have all been taught the very reverse of this, but perhaps Deputy Theotônio knows better. He says that the increased rates on the Central line will stimulate production in the interior. Will he favor us with a demonstration of this new solution of an old problem?

—Robberies of merchandise still continue on the Central. To a consignment from a shipper whose goods had been robbed a few days ago, the reply was made that the crime could not have been committed at the Central station in this city, and that it must have occurred during transit or at the receiving station. And this was all the satisfaction offered! When will congress make this line responsible for its service?

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that it has been discovered that material valued at over 600,000\$ is missing at the railway shops at Engenheiro de Dentes. We are not in the least surprised. Perhaps the objections to the sale of the coal will now be all the stronger, and perhaps Senator Otávio will tell us that he is unwilling to part with the property until it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that there are no honest men in Brazil in whom it can be entrusted.

—Messrs. Motion, Rose & Co. notify that with reference to the re-organization of the Leopoldina Railway Company, and the proposal that has been made for the constitution of the Brazilian government, they have received a cable from their representative that the government will not accept the terms of their proposal, but is preparing certain modifications, particulars of which will be submitted to the boardholders' committee as soon as received. —*Financial News*, June 16th.

—There was an inauguration of the line on the 9th to celebrate the opening of the new electric tram line on Santa Theresa hill from the Largo da Carioca. A train filled with vesitues, and another filled with a brass band playing festive music, left the Largo da Carioca about half-past eleven, skirted Santo Antonio hill, crossed the aqueduct arches, over Rua do Arco, and thence crossed to the old in electric station of the company, where the visitors were taken down to Rua do Carmo. In the respect the power house. A breakfast was served, speeches made, and the *festa* came to an end.

—It is stated that the express trains on the Central railway hardly ever have a sufficient number of cars and that consequently many passengers, unable to obtain seats, are obliged to travel standing. In some parts of the world, but not here in Brazil, a railway company can not collect a fare from a passenger not provided with a seat.

LOCAL NOTES

—The 10th and 23rd battalions are to be supplied with Mauser rifles.

—The *Journal* is informed that the German government has suspended the prohibition in Prussia against emigration in Brazil.

—It is stated that Drs. Alvaro de Oliveira and Monteiro de Barros, professors of the Polytechnic school, have asked to be retired.

—Telegrams from Cuba announce the death of the Cuban leader José Martí. As the telegrams are of Spanish origin, they may be taken with a certain amount of reserve.

—Dr. Cavalcanti Melha, of the *Rio de Janeiro*, has applied to the senate for permission to prosecute Senator João Cordeiro for libel. Of course permission will be refused.

—As a substitute for capital punishment the printing of portraits in some of our daily colleagues will do very well. The most hardened criminal would prefer death to such a punishment.

—A telegram to São Paulo says that Dr. Genesio Telles Bandeira de Mello was arrested in this city on the evening of the 4th inst. for a defalcation of 40,000\$ in the "Caraloria das ausências."

—Dr. Paula Freitas, vice-director of the Polytechnic school, and Dr. Roberto Lutz, one of the professors of that establishment, have tendered their resignations. They were both assailed by students. Their resignations have been accepted.

—Yesterday Deputy Nilo Peçanha spoke in defense of himself and his 42 companions who recorded their votes against the retention of the Brazilian legion in London. The record is made, Nilo, and you can now feel sure that we have your full measure.

—The Vienna *Freudenberg* says that Prince Pedro, eldest son of Count d'Eu and Princess Isabel has been named for promotion on August 18th as lieutenant of the 4th Polish uhlan, stationed in Galicia. The young cadet is at the Wiener Neustadt military academy in Austria.

—Naval cadet Moniz, an ex-revolutionist, having been insulted by the florantista cadet Cerqueira de Carvalho, met him last Sunday on Lago do Machado and publicly chastised him. Cerqueira de Carvalho, after receiving his chastisement, lodged a complaint at the office of police delegate Carijó.

—On Saturday last a young rowdy named Alípio, 18 years of age, attacked an inoffensive old negro, nearly 100 years old, and after kicking and cuffing him for a time suddenly drew a razor and gave his victim an ugly slash on the thigh. Conscription for a military colony will be a light penalty for such a fellow.

—There was another murder in this city early Sunday morning. The crime occurred in a low gambling house on Rua do Senhor dos Passos, and was caused by a quarrel over the loss of five mil reis by one of the players. The victim, J. Araújo, was acting as "banker," and was killed by a pistol shot. The assassin escaped.

—Some of the deputies last week made themselves supremely ridiculous by proposing to suspend diplomatic relations with Great Britain. It would not scare John Bull very much, perhaps, but it would save many English investors from further risks on Brazilian investments, but we are puzzled to see how it could benefit Brazil.

—At the naval school some days ago a florantista cadet got hold of a book of a revolutionary cadet and refused to surrender it to its owner until the latter obliged him by force to do so. This incident the *Pais* magnified into an attack on the florantista cadet by three revolutionary cadets. It reminds one of the stories that the *Pais* used to tell of the skirmishing in this harbor during the naval revolution.

—The Spanish General Paulo wants a war with the United States, claiming that country has neither army, nor arms, nor cannon. The general's name should have been Paulo, for surely he is joking. If Spain goes to war under that delusion, she will find out her mistake in short order and at a terrible cost. Paulo should have his head soaked.

—Dr. Cunha Sales has made a complaint to the president of the court of appeals against the chief of police, whom he accuses of having conspired with Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho to instigate the attack on the Pantheon Ceroplastion. In this attack, he says, the establishment was looted of the sum of 48,932\$000, and he estimates his total loss at 100,000\$.

—According to recent official statistics the strength of the army is as follows: officers, 2,559; enlisted men, 19,695; cadets, 756 total, 23,413. Two of course does not include the 1,500 zouaveaux and engineers illegally appointed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. There are 8,640 troops stationed in Rio Grande and 5,335 in this city.

—Congress has been sitting for two months—half of the time fixed by law for the session—and up to the present has done no work. The army and navy bills have barely reached the senate and the discussion of the budgets have just commenced in the chamber of deputies. It is evident, then, that it is vain to hope for any useful legislation during the present session.

—The minister of war has ordered the release of nine of the thirty men who have been violently torn from their homes and families in Sergipe, presumably for political reasons, and brought to this city for the purpose of being forced to enlist in the army. It now remains for the order to be released of the others and to see that all obtain redress for the wrongs that they have suffered.

—It will please the chamber of deputies to know that the United States congress was not in session when its congratulatory 4th of July message was sent, and that it will not be formally received until December next.

—Two boatmen quarreled at the marine arsenal on the morning of the 9th inst., when one of them, named Miguel Alves Pereira, drew a knife and plunged it through the heart of the other. The assassin, who is attached to the war arsenal, was captured. The victim leaves a wife and two children. The criminal says that Lium, the victim, called him a *malandragem* (an idle fellow), and that he should wait on the women. Life is certainly becoming very cheap in this country!

—On the 9th inst. the judges of the civil and criminal tribunal of this city elected Dr. Edmundo Muniz Bandeira to the presidency of that court. According to the *Journal de Brazil* the new presiding judge is but little more than thirty years of age, and was graduated at the São Paulo law school in 1884. The selection may be a good one in every respect, but as a rule we are inclined to think that the judges of such important courts should be selected from older and more experienced men.

—The tender sensibilities of the chamber of deputies were very much hurt on the 10th by the language employed by Dr. Cunha Sales in asking for permission to prosecute one of its members, Dr. José Carlos de Carvalho. Those sensibilities are not in the least offended by association with men guilty of violence and grave offences against the law, but they are not given anything of discretion. And in this manner the chamber voted a man accused of a serious offence against the law!

—In view of the charges made by the *Journal de Commercio* in regard to bicho gambling in the custom-house, the inspector has nominated a commission to investigate and to take all necessary measures to prevent the admission of pool-sellers. Would it not be better for the inspector to promptly dismiss every employee caught spending his time in this diversion when he should be attending to his duties? A few dismissals would do more to check the vice than all the commissions ever created.

—At the meeting of the faculty of the Polytechnic school held on last Tuesday the new director, Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro, who presided, refused to permit the discussion of the action of the government in regard to the penalties imposed by the faculty on disorderly students. Immediately after the adjournment, however, the members of the faculty again met and unanimously declared the action of the government to be illegal. They also arranged to have their decision published in the newspapers.

—According to the testimony of several witnesses, Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho, superintendent of the D. Pedro II docks, was in the Largo da Lapa in the vicinity of the "pantheon ceroplastion" when the place was assaulted by a gang of roughs, principally composed of men in his service. One of these says that they acted under his orders. Another party saw him at the pharmacy looking at one of the dead men, who happens to have been one of his employees. It is a fine position for a deputy to occupy!

—At the breakfast given by the Caixa tranvay company on the 9th, one of the speakers proposed a toast to the *modicade* of the Polytechnic school. But, why? What have the hapless youngsters of the Polytechnic school to do with the opening of an electric tram line? And why should anyone presume to honor them in this way after they have created such a scandal? It is clear that there is a very respectable number of individuals in this world who are glib with a total lack of judgment and common-sense!

—An affeer of the police brigade named Antonio Salles dos Santos was assassinated by a disarmed mistress, Joaquina, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The woman had called on her old lover to obtain some articles of furniture which he had retained, and in the quarrel which followed he brutally kicked her and put her out of the room. Enraged by this, and by jealousy through seeing another woman in her place, she drew a knife and attacked him. After wounding him several times, she finally succeeded in her object and left him on the floor in a dying condition.

—In view of the fact that some one in the *contadora do marinha* has been furnishing to the *Pais* information as to private and confidential affairs and in view of hindrances committed by that bureau and of its want of promptness in executing instructions and correcting abuses, the minister of marine has suspended for fifteen days the *contador*, a man who, without having ever displayed any qualification for the office, was appointed in 1894, merely on account of his Jacobinical predilections, by the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Commissioners have been appointed to investigate the affairs of the bureau.

—As a poor cartoon, a Spaniard named Ricardo Lourenço, was passing along, Rua do Regente with a bouquet on the 9th, he was suddenly assaulted by six cavalymen, who called him a "gilego" and asked why he couldn't go through some other street. They then gave him a beating and might have done worse had not an affeer and two firemen appeared, who took his part and accompanied him to the quarter where a complaint was lodged against his aggressors. How much longer are we to be subject to these outrages? What will Brazil see the necessity of enforcing discipline among soldiers, and of keeping them out of the streets?

—One of the most amusing *canais* we have lately seen comes from Pará, where a writer called himself Edmundo LeRoy says that war between Great Britain and the United States was averted by Edison, who threatened to destroy the British fleet, and demonstrated that he could do it. Edmundo says that he had been informed by Dr. John Evans that an experiment had been made at the lake with several old naval vessels which were completely destroyed by Edison from the shore by means of electricity. This experiment scared John Bull to such a degree that he at once made overtures for peace. We are afraid that Dr. John has been roasting Edmundo just a little.

—Two murders on the 9th! An average of that to four a week! Defalcations, robberies, burglaries, violent assaults, suicides, and all that. What is to be the end of it? Is it worth while to talk about the future grandeur of Brazil while such crimes are occurring? Would it not be better to do a little practical work, such as the repression of crime and the sanitary cleansing of the city?

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 7th contained another rigorous denunciation of that most demoralizing and contemptible phase of gambling, called the *jogo dos bichos*. It is incredible how a country claiming a high degree of christian civilization can tolerate such a vice. Lotteries, roulette, race-courses and other recognized forms of gambling are bad enough but this is the most pernicious of them all. It is simply buying a ticket for 15000 on one of, say, 25 specified animals. If said animal is drawn, the ticket-holder wins 20000; if not, he loses his mite. The drawings run every day, and the tickets are even divided into tenths, so that children and the poorest of the poor can take part. Probably a half of the city, or even more, are engaged in it and more money is spent on the vice than for charities and schools.

—In opposition to the opinion of the faculty the government decided to reopen the Polytechnic school and the director accordingly caused to be posted at the school on Wednesday a notice stating that it would be reopened on the following day. In this notice he appealed to the students to facilitate by their good behavior, diligence in their studies, and respect for their professors all remembrance of the lamentable scenes which had led to the closing of the school. On the following day the professors met and resolved that, pending the official inquiry they could not exercise their prerogatives and they therefore resolved not to attend the classes. If the government decides nothing within 15 days they will consider that the accusations against them have failed, and they will then return to their duties. This announcement was published and signed by 19 professors.

—Among the witnesses who have given evidence in regard to the disturbance at the Pantheon ceroplastion is a policeman who testifies that Dr. Joaquim Silva, he was approached by a police corporal who instructed him to take his stand at the beginning of the Ladeira de Santa Theresza and not to leave that post unless he heard a whistle, or a call for assistance. He furthermore testifies that while at that post he was informed by two employees of the Pantheon that they suspected that the closing of the school. On the following day he refused to do so. After he had been at his post for about an hour he heard the noise of the explosion of the bomb followed by pistol shots and it was then that he decided to go there. On his arrival he discovered that the disturbance had already ended.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An annual social meeting of this congregation will be held in the Church, Largo do Catete, on Thursday evening 16th inst., commencing at 7-30. After a short business meeting, there will be a programme of music to which a cordial invitation is extended to all.

HOSPITAL EVANGELICO FLUMINENSE.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

To the friends of this good cause and the general public:

The directory has the great pleasure of announcing to the public of this city that the laying of the corner-stone of this building destined to be known as the Protestant Hospital will take place on the grounds at Rua D. Feliciano, No. 9, Fabrica das Chitas. The general public is invited to be present at this solemn ceremony.

The Directory takes occasion to appeal to the well-known generous sentiments of the residents of Rio, trusting that their philanthropy and charity will lend them to a liberal contribution so that in as short a time as possible the Hospital may be put in working order.

All contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Sr. João Moniz Pacheco, Rua da Uruguaiana, No. 142.

Rio de Janeiro, July 12, 1896.

ANTONIO JANUZZI, President.

JOÃO F. DA GAMA, Secretary.

JOÃO M. PACHECO, Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Banco Nacional is announcing for the six months ended June 30 a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum.

—For the half year ended June 30 the Banco da Republica do Brazil announces a dividend of 6000, that is at the rate of 6% per annum.

—The governor of Piahy says that the present sources of revenue of that state are exhausted and it is necessary to create others as soon as possible.

—The Sul America life insurance company holds to-morrow its first drawing under its new patent lottery policies. One in every hundred is amortized.

—The governor of Amazonas wants the government to allow free of duties the material destined for the Manaus electric light plant and the Amazonas theatre.

—In the city of São Paulo the tax-collectors are now trying to collect certain taxes a second time. The courts ought to afford some relief to taxpayers under such circumstances.

—The question is asked: It is impossible to maintain an effective telephone service in this city, how can one be maintained between this city and Victoria? We certainly can not say.

—There were 3,570 immigrant arrivals at the Ilha das Flores in 1896 during the past month. The average residence of immigrants in the hospital during the month was about 2½ days each.

—Last year the expenditure of the state of Piahy, which had been estimated at 709,528\$000, amounted to 707,478\$388. The revenue amounted to 730,346\$000, having been estimated at 709,528\$000.

—Mortgages to an aggregate of 831,290\$000 were registered in the city during the month of June, which is said to be much above the average. One mortgage of 300,000\$ is included in the aggregate.

—The Companhia Nacional Commercio e Industria is offering for sale the steamer *Cidade de S. Paulo*. Sealed tenders of intending purchasers will be received at the office of the company up to the 30th inst.

—When business is taxed to the limits of its ordinary earning capacity, then extortion and irregular methods must follow. In time a total collapse will result, for no country can long exist on an uncertain basis.

—The recent appropriations on the Rio de S. Paulo for the water supply of this city have been amicably settled for 65,000\$. The original estimate was 300,000\$, which was afterwards cut down to 80,000\$. Someone has evidently missed a good "commission" in this affair.

—Friburgo palace is to be lighted with 2,000 electric lamps. The plan, which includes two 40 horse-power engines and one 60 horse-power engine, will be furnished by the General Electric Company of New York and the work, which has already begun, is in charge of Engineer Ashcroft.

—The Colégio Luitprand, located on the Praça da Republica, has opened a *curso de humanidades* under the direction of Professor Marchant, in which will be taught all the principal languages and sciences. Prof. Marchant is well known as a teacher from his able direction of the Externato Illeu.

—The official value of the exports from Santa Catharina in 1895 aggregated 4,993,788\$126, of which value lumbered 1,327,900\$748, manioc flour 1,007,248\$720, wool 424,039\$, maize 331,445\$555, butter 331,175\$400, hulled rice 258,574\$580, bag provisions 245,340\$497, coffee 208,766\$, beans 164,373\$326, etc.

—At the invitation of the *Journal do Commercio*, Mr. Richard Clere Parsons, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, has undertaken to examine the sanitary condition of this city with the object of recommending improvements. Mr. Parsons has been engaged in a similar work at Buenos Aires and is a competent authority on the subject. This is really the only proper way of dealing with this sanitary question. The "talks" of inexperienced men will never produce any satisfactory result.

—A medical commission recently paid a visit to the municipal slaughter-house at Santa Cruz and found it in a most disgraceful condition—unclean, greasy, ill-smelling, neglected, without sufficient water for even necessary uses, badly managed. No careful examination is made of the animals killed, and no care is taken of the beef sent to market. Like all municipal undertakings, it is costly, scandalous and disreputable. And yet the municipal authorities wish to prevent us from obtaining our beef supply from any other place!

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The cash balance in the Victoria savings bank on the 30th ult. was 1,537,145\$824.

—On last Friday the cash balance in the treasury was 17,977,713\$413, including 13,000,000\$000 in bonds.

—During the first six months of the current year, the municipal revenues of Victoria, Espírito Santo, were 163,159\$702, and the expenditures 158,978\$365.

—In 1895 congress cost the country 5,941,327\$000. This reters, of course, only to the expense actually made with congress and not to the losses resulting from its blunders, which, if they were calculated, would amount to an enormous sum.

—The June receipts of the Victoria custom-house were 148,002\$571, against 88,453\$228 in the same month of last year, and for the half year the receipts were 840,308\$234 in 1896, against 586,429\$040 in 1895. The rapid development of the state of Espírito Santo is one of the few encouraging signs of the moment in this country.

—Our readers will remember that the minister of finance stated in his report that the public expenditure in 1894 amounted to 370,668,341\$033. We learn, however, that according to the report of the tribunal of accounts, the real amount of that expenditure was 501,322,366\$783. How is any confidence to be placed in official documents when such discrepancies occur?

—It is said that speculators in exchange in this market have already taken exchange for a sum equivalent to more than three millions of bags of coffee. This means that considerably over half of the Rio crop is practically sold, so far as the exchange market is concerned, in advance. An advance in rates must therefore depend on some other influence than coffee.

—After having voted to admit free of duties a great quantity of imported material for the new capital of Minas Geraes (Belo Horizonte), a deputies commission has just reported unfavorably on the admission of an iron bridge for the municipality of Calucruia, Espírito Santo. In our humble opinion the bridge should come in free, because it is of public benefit, while the unnecessary material for Belo Horizonte might have paid duties.

—French capitalists are mediating an essay in the domain of Brazilian banking. The Comptoir National d'Escompte and the Société Générale are considering the formation of a French bank of Brazil, with a capital of from 12,000,000, to 15,000,000\$. The institution would confine itself strictly to banking business, as distinguished from the class of financial operations which, according to French notions, are quite legitimate functions of a bank. —*Financial News*, June 15.

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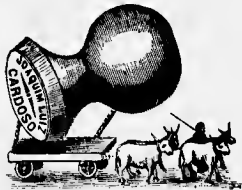
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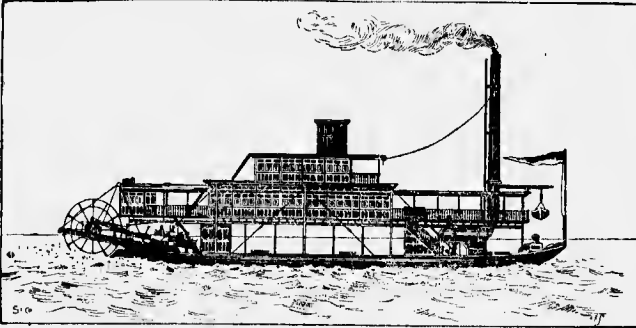
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